S.No.	State/UT	No. of Prosecutions Launched	No. of cases decided	Convicted with or without fine	Fined only	acquittals
31.	Daman & Diu*	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
32.	Lakshadweep*	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
	TOTAL	563	163	71	39	53

· NA Information not available

* Information conveyed as on 1998-99

** Includes two cases which are consigned to records.

Testings for Packaged Drinking Water

3050. SHRI KULDIP NAYYAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for new notification on packaged drinking water, making it compulsory to have an elaborate laboratory test and the reasons for so many tests to be carried out;

(b) whether this kind of testing is also required for fruit juices or soft drinks and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether this is an anti small-scale and pro-multinational act, because the small scale industry cannot afford these expenses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) Due to the rapid growth of the packaged drinking water industry in the large as well as small scale sectors and the reports of sale of spurious quality packaged water, the need was felt to specify standards and guidelines to regulate the quality of these products and their manufacture.

Therefore, the Government have notified the standards of packaged drinking water *vide* Gazette Notification dated 29.09.2000 (effective from 29.03.2001) which require mandatory certification by Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) This notification was issued after

notifying the draft rules calling for public comments, based on the recommendations of the Central Committee for Food Standards (CCFS), and after holding wide consultations with all concerned Departments/Ministries and expert institutions.

Since this is an item of mass consumption, the process of enforcing quality control would require testing samples of packaged drinking water for all the chemical and microbiological parameters prescribed in the standards for this product which are felt necessary from the point of view of health.

(b) Fruit Juices and Soft Drinks are not under compulsory certification scheme of BIS. These are also covered under Fruit Products Order 1955, under which licenses are given to these products after sanitary conditions of the manufacturing units are checked. The routine checking of Fruit Juices and Soft Drinks is also carried out regularly under PFA Act, 1954 to ensure compliance with the parameters specified in the standards for these products.

(c) No, Sir. There is no separate provision for certification *etc.* for large scale or small scale units. The fixation of rate of marking fee by Bureau of Indian Standards is according to the quantum of production. Since the number of requirements to be tested for packaged drinking water are higher, the operative cost/testing charges are higher. However, efforts are being made by Bureau of Indian Standards to bring down the cost of testing by approving more test houses capable of testing the product.

Assigning quality control of bottled water to BIS

3051. SHRI KULDIP NAYYAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for assigning the job of quality control of bottled water to the Bureau of Indian Standards and not to Central Food and Technology Research Institute (CFTRI), Mysore;

(b) the reasons for requiring the makers of bottled water to pay exorbitant fee for making and for making it compulsory to use the ISI mark;